

THE FARMER & GARDENER.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY THE PROPRIETORS, SINCLAIR & MOORE, AND ROBERT SINCLAIR, JR.—EDITED BY E. P. ROBERTS.

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Vol. II

—This publication is the successor of the late **AMERICAN FARMER**, and is published at the office, on the west side of Light, near Pratt street, at FIVE DOLLARS per annum, payable in advance. All subscribers who pay in advance, will be entitled to 50 cents worth of any kinds of seeds, which will be delivered, or sent, to their order.

American Farmer Establishment.

BALTIMORE: TUESDAY, JULY 28, 1835.

THE CROPS.—On comparing our accounts from Maryland, Virginia, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, we are truly gratified to learn that the wheat crops have turned out beyond all expectation. In portions of each of these states it has suffered severely—in some parts amounting almost to a loss of seed; but on the whole, we believe, the crop has been a fair one, and what will be welcome news to the millers, the grain is generally heavy. The rye crop is a good one, so also is the oats: and as for the grass, it has been good beyond all former comparison, every where that we have heard from.

We saw a field, of, perhaps, twenty acres of timothy, clover, meadow oats, and orchard grass, mixed, near this city a few days since, standing so dense, and so prolific in its growth, that there was hardly room to cure it on the ground on which it grew.

A few blades of the timothy promiscuously plucked from the same field measured 4 feet 11 inches.

The corn which in the early part of the season suffered from the cold and the cut worm, has been warmed into vigorous vegetation by the genial influence of the recent warm suns, and bids fair to return to the husbandman a generous reward for his labors.

Having been invited by a friend a few days since, to witness the operation of reeling silk, by a lady of this city, we availed ourself of his politeness and were more than gratified by the visit. It was to be sure silk-making on a small scale; but still it was a most successful experiment on the part of a lady, who with very trifling lights upon the subject, went to work, with that indomitable spirit of her sex, which no difficulties can overcome. A friend last year gave her a few worms, which she fed and made about two hundred cocoons from. The labor of the worms at an end,

the next thing to be done was to reel it, and make it into sewing silk. She had no silk-reel—none of the usual appliances necessary for the purpose. What was to be done? Should she quail before the difficulties that beset her? No, that would not comport with her views. In the garret there was an ancient heir-loom of the family, which had been carefully stowed away among the rubbish of the good old days when thread stockings and large silver buckles were worn. Ah! but that was a thread-reel. True, it was a thread-reel; but then could not the ingenuity of a lady supply whatever might be deficient in its construction? If it would reel flaxen thread, why not silk? Having preconceived the possibility of success, and determined that nothing should be wanting to deserve it, the case was a clear one, and down from its ante-deluvian retreat the reel was brought, furbished up, and made to look almost as good as new—and in a very short time, aided by the genius and tact of the fair artist, it performed its office exceedingly well; and as a proof of it we were shown a specimen of the sewing silk made from the gossamer web reeled on it, which for evenness, beauty of twist, and glossiness of appearance, was equal to most of the imported kinds. The lady had just finished reeling the silk made the present season, which was still on the reel, when we were there. It was beautiful in texture, and reflects great credit upon her good taste, perseverance and skill, as without any of the necessary conveniences, she has made an article no less excellent in quality, than the example she has set, will, we sincerely trust, prove salutary and wholesome in its incitement of others to tread in her laudable footsteps.

We are highly gratified to learn from several quarters that attention has been paid to planting increased quantities of potatoes, and we hope turnips will receive the same distinction,—and we shall be still more gratified if this should lead to the culture of roots more generally, as the neglect of them is a great oversight.

TURNIPS.—The period is fast approaching when turnips should be sown, and the time has already arrived, when the ground should be gotten ready, therefore, agriculturists should even put themselves to a little trouble, to prepare a few acres to receive this excellent root—a root which

adds so much to the yield of a dairy, and to the comfortable keep of stock of all kinds.

A MAMMOTH STRAWBERRY.—The editor of the Genesee Farmer, printed at Rochester, New York, was presented on the 10th inst. with a strawberry measuring 8½ inches. It was of the methven variety, and of the coxcomb shape.

LARGE BEET AND TOMATOES.—The editor of the Norfolk Beacon, has been quite in luck in the vegetable way. A friend has presented him with a large Beet raised by Mr. James Wilson, near Hickory ground Meeting House, measuring 24 inches in length, and 15 inches in circumference—and Mr. Raymond Gervais, presented him with several fine tomatoes, which were produced in his garden, near the borough of Norfolk. Three of them were weighed in the presence of one of the editors, and the largest weighed 27 oz.

The sagacious editor of the Genesee Farmer, says that the failure which attends the cultivation of most root crops in drills, proceeds in a great measure from a neglect of weeds in their early stages.

It has been estimated that an acre of ground sown broad cast with 2 bushels of corn, will yield ten tons of hay: now would not those who have large stocks of milch cows, find it to their interest to sow a few acres either for winter feeding, or to soil their cattle with during autumn, when most pastures are indifferent. An objection has been raised against broadcast corn as winter fodder, on the ground that it is difficult to cure, and if not properly dried, subject to combustion. This objection, however, is not of much moment, as it is within the power of every farmer to cure it well, and there is no excuse for its not being so done; but even admitting that a case might occur, wherein an opportunity of thorough curing was denied, a little salt judiciously used in stowing it away, would deprive it of its injurious tendency to involuntary combustion, and add greatly to its quality and palatableness.

As green food for soiling, its efficacy cannot be questioned, and, therefore, whether intended to be laid by for winter or not, no farmer should suffer his milch cows to be pinched through the fall for the want of green food, which can be so easily provided for them, and at so little cost.

Miller might also be sown for winter fodder; there is time enough for it to mature a heavy crop of hay, which would be eaten by the horses or cattle with the utmost avidity. From six to eight quarts of seed sown to the acre would, in good soil, produce from a ton and a half to two tons of good hay.

GERMAN GESE.—A Rhode Island paper states that the late Judge *Sission*, of that state, imported a short time before his death from Germany, a breed of *Geese*, of the purest white—beautiful as Swans, which weigh when fat from 18 to 22 pounds; that their flesh is of exquisite color and flavor; feathers abundant and of the first quality, and that they are perfectly quiet in their disposition. Though we confess we never had much penchant for geese, and that our days for gormandizing are now numbered with the things that have been, we are almost vain enough to think, if we could, by any possible effort of our ingenuity, get one of them on our table during the ensuing winter, that we could discuss it most excellently well.

VIRTUES OF THE YARROW.—The *yarrow*, an herb that may be found in every field, is one of the most valuable remedies for all affections of the kidneys that can be found in the whole catalogue of curative medicines, and it is equally salutary in incipient affections of the piles, as also in cases of the *Erysipelas*. The mode of preparing it is this: Put $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of the flowers into half a gallon of spring water, boil them for ten minutes, then strain, cool, and bottle the decoction, adding to each bottle full one ounce of refined saltpetre, and a gill of old cognac brandy. A wine glassful to be taken fasting in the morning, another at noon, before dinner, and a third one on going to bed at night.

One of Lane's *Endless Chain horse power*, and *Thrashing Machines*, being at work in the vicinity of this city, the week before last, on the farm of Mr. Sterling, we went there to examine it, and see its performance for ourself; and in simple justice to its ingenious inventor, we must be permitted to observe, that it more than realized our expectations. The boy who had the machine in charge, (it being one which is sent about the country for the purpose of hire,) was gearing his horse when we arrived, and we think it was not more than five minutes from that time, until he had the thrasher in full operation. The horse works on an inclined plane, about 2 feet wide by 9 feet long. The bottom of this inclined plane is made of iron rods, placed pretty close together,

which are connected at each end by iron clasps; outside of which, on every other rod, are cast-iron anti-friction rollers, which run on small iron rails, placed under the rollers for that purpose. The whole chain forms a perfect and simple band, suspended on two small drums, at a suitable distance from each other. Attached to the box in which the *Endless chain* is contained, is a cog-wheel, around this, a leather strap is placed, which is connected with the thrashing machine. This, by the treading of the horse on the inclined-plane of rods, puts the whole in motion, and performs the work of getting out the grain. There were two persons engaged in feeding and three in clearing away the straw, all of whom were kept busy. On examining the straw, we found the grain had been separated from it perfectly clean, and that it was not broken or injured. We have scarcely ever seen a machine where there were such an union of simplicity, power, and durability, or where so much was effected in so small a compass. Independently of its application to this particular use, the horse-power itself, can, and we think will, be introduced to all machinery, in which farmers are interested. It could with all possible ease be made to perform the motive-power of the various mills, and machinery of whatever description, on a landed estate; and from its simplicity, must ultimately take the place of many of the other horse-powers, now in use, especially as it is difficult of being put out of order.

A word with respect to the horse. His confined situation gave to his labor rather the aspect of uncomfortableness; but we suspect it was more in appearance than reality; for he seemed to point his iron-frosted-toes with no little degree of pride, and to feel that he was rather an important personage, engaged in the performance of an important duty, which would produce important results, and in corroboration of this, his owner assured us that it was his custom to get fat while engaged in treading out the grain, and for the sake of the horse, we hope it may be the case; for judging from his fine frame, we should take him to be a noble animal when in a good and healthful state of obesity. But really, at present, we must confess, though he is high in bone, has many obvious points, and has no redundant flesh to incommode the action of the muscles, we think he would be better prepared to undergo the toils of his inclined-plane-railway, if his bones and points, were not quite so visible.

DYEING.—We commence to-day an article from the "*Transactions of the Essex Agricultural Society*," on the subject of *Dyeing*, and shall con-

clude it in future numbers. The subject of dyeing cotton, woollen and other yarns, is one of deep interest to every farmer and planter, and we feel assured that there is no good housewife but will thank us for placing before her, a chapter so rich in all that concerns the most difficult, though beautiful, art of fixing on cloths, durable colours.

We publish the subjoined out of gratitude for the pleasure we derived in reading it—and we are sure if our subscribers should only feel but a tithe of what we did, they will thank us for its insertion. Such farmers as Mr. Linn are, indeed, as the salt of the earth, and would that we could reach the ear of every man in this land engaged in the cultivation of the soil, that we might impress upon the minds of all, the necessity of making the grass-culture a primary branch of his husbandry.

[From the Winchester Virginian.]

The following is a deserved tribute to one of the best farmers in our country. We have ourselves enjoyed the gratification of witnessing the skilful husbandry on Squire Linn's farm, and can bear testimony that "A Stranger" has not spoken more highly of it than is merited:

WINCHESTER, July 2, 1835.

Messrs. Editors:—I could not have wished for a more pleasing gratification, or one more appropriate to a farmer, than I enjoyed the other day, in a ride over the farm belonging to William Linn, Esq., of Frederic county. Mr. Linn's farm consists of five hundred acres—one half of which only he intended to clear, and this half he has so judiciously divided into twelve or thirteen fields, that almost every one of them enjoys an abundant supply of water. His pastures are uncommonly luxuriant; and in riding through them, the clover and other grasses brushed our stirrups, and might afford a good crop of hay, but it was said Mr. Linn did not need it, having already cut and housed more than fifty acres of the finest clover. The cattle, as might have been expected on such pastures, all looked well, and the full-uddered mothers in particular appeared pleased as it were to have an opportunity of showing how much they were delighted and grateful for the abundance of their good cheer. Young horses too, kept prancing around and around us, among which I noticed a beautiful and very sprightly *Industry colt*, of which, we were told, its master was not a little proud.

The present crop of wheat on the farm, although it has suffered like other crops of the same sort from the inclemency of the winter, is yet a good crop when compared with many others in the country; and as preparatory for the next, Mr. Linn has already hauled out and ploughed into his clover fallow, one hundred and seventy wagon loads of rich manure.

But with how much skill soever this farm has been divided, and with how much convenience soever the fields are made to communicate with one another, by more than thirty pair of bars and gates, still the farm can scarcely be called a counterpart of the other improvements.

In his house, without sacrificing any thing to mere external appearance, Mr. Linn has obtained every accommodation necessary, with the utmost simplicity and neatness. His cellars are models; the steps leading down to each constructed and finished with long smooth slabs of stone, so that neither rat or mouse can find admittance; and they are so dry, and withal so cool, that vegetables are long preserved in them with their natural taste and flavor: there I saw potatoes of last year, that looked, and at dinner tasted, as well as if newly dug out of the ground.

As for the barns and hay houses, the sheds, the stables, the cutting rooms, with the apartments for keeping straw and horse feed, the garner, at present full of wheat, and rye, and corn, and oats, I pretend not either to describe their dimensions, or count their number.

Thus fixed and circumstanced, Mr. Linn need not covet any location in the *Great West*. Neither there, nor any where else, can he expect to rejoice more in the fruits of his own successful labours, or enjoy a greater variety and abundance of good things than he has (and long may he enjoy them) on his present farm.

A STRANGER.

EXTIRPATION OF GARLIC.

A gentleman in Virginia, having inquired of us the best method of extirpating *garlic*, we have taken the pains to collect together a few brief abstracts of the methods of various farmers, as communicated from time to time, for the *American Farmer*, of which this paper is the successor.

Dr. Thomas E. Bond's mode.

"The process consists, simply, in three successive fall ploughings, winter fallows, and spring crops, as follows:—

The first fall ploughing, to be succeeded by a crop of Indian corn: after the corn is gathered the ground to be ploughed and sown with oats the succeeding spring. The common weeds and stubble which are left after the oats are gathered, to be carefully ploughed down in the fall, and the ground again sown on the succeeding spring with oats and clover seed; or the clover seed may be reserved, and the ground may be appropriated after the second oat crop, to be a wheat or rye crop."—*American Farmer*, Vol. 1, p. 320.

Sylvanus, in the same volume, page 350, recommends "A ploughing in November or December, and a spring crop of oats or barley; a ploughing in September or October, and a crop of rye, and the following season a crop of wheat with top dressing, and clover in the Spring."

C. K., a correspondent, vol. 2, p. 6, says:—"Garlic, if turned up by the plough, so as to be exposed without cover, the winter's frost will cause it to become a watery mass, covered by the outer rind or skin, and will not vegetate; but I make no doubt many will lay safe under the mould and vegetate again. But a spring ploughing for either oats or barley, and then to prepare the same ground for wheat, effectually prevents it seeding amongst the wheat."

Crassius, another correspondent, p. 382, vol. 4, says:—"Mr. mode is to attack this pest in its strong-hold, and I have destroyed its bulbs by millions and tens of millions in the soil. My in-

struments were simply the plough-share, the roller and the harrow. My method of using them as follows:—Into the field intended to be laid down in wheat the following autumn, I put my plough, in December, January, or the first half of February, according to the weather and convenience. The flushing or turning up was done, so as to disturb and turn topsy-turvy all the bulbs of garlic, and to expose them as much as possible. To be sure of this, the ploughing was done a fraction deeper (but not more) than the ground had been usually ploughed before.

In April the field was cross ploughed the same depth, rolled and well harrowed. It has been during this harrowing, that I have particularly observed the effects of my method. I have followed the harrow and examined bunch after bunch of the garlic. The main bulbs appeared very much wasted, and in a very unthriving condition. The offset bulbs in every stage of evident decay. Many not only dead, but easily reducible to powder by the rubbing pressure of the thumb and finger. The field was again cross ploughed, and harrowed in June. At this cultivation a great majority of the offset bulbs, which had existed, could not be found, and most of the others were lifeless. Many of the main bulbs were alive, but did not recover so as to produce seed tops in the crop of wheat. The field was again ploughed and harrowed in August and September, and in October was seeded in wheat, and the wheat ploughed in. The spring after this crop of wheat was harvested, the field was again broke up and put into Indian corn, and of course, was well cultivated through this season. In October wheat was seeded among the corn."

H. Hollingsworth, Esq. Head of Elk, vol. 12, p. 401.

1st. Plough in the fall preparatory to planting corn—plough and harrow the same ground in the spring before planting the corn.

2d. In the following spring plough and harrow the same ground, and then sow it with oats—thickly.

3d. Turn under the oat stubble immediately after harvest, and in the fall plough and harrow the field again, and then sow it with wheat.

4th. Upon this wheat, sow at the usual time, clover seed *very thick*.

5th. In the fall thereafter, plough under the second crop of clover, and sow the field with wheat.

A writer in the *Maine Farmer*, states, that if long manure be applied in considerable quantity to land where wheat is sown, that it has a tendency to make it grow too rapidly and to force the sap out, so as to impoverish and shrivel the kernel. He therefore thinks that the proper manure is either lime or a crop of clover ploughed in. By the use of lime in England, he asserts that the wheat crop has been increased in quantity within fifteen years from 30 to 40 per cent.

With regard to the effect of an over quantity of animal or long manure, in adding to the straw, deteriorating the quality, and subtracting from the amount of grain, all experience confirm the facts

stated; and we do not in the least question the efficacy of either a clover lay, or of lime, upon the yield of the golden crop; nor do we doubt the per centum of increase assumed to have been arrived at in England; for we hold it that almost any soil, to which this fructifying mineral is suited, and there are but few that it is not, which may be in an exhausted state, that may not, by a proper course of tillage and a free use of it, be made to average an increase even greater than that named: we think we would be safe in affirming that, under a favorable concurrence of circumstances, it would even reach a hundred per centum. And whilst on this subject, we may as well annex the following communication, which we copy from the *Poughkeepsie Telegraph*—It is from the pen of a New York farmer, and coming as it does from a practical man, is entitled to the more credit:

Messrs. Editors—In my daily labors I have often been thinking, whether ways and means could be devised to improve our farms, and consequently diminish the labor and increase the profits. When I recall to my mind the mode of cultivation which has been pursued ten or fifteen years since, I find that much has already been done in the improvement of our lands; but hitherto our improvements have advanced but slowly. The intelligent and enterprising farmer does now begin to see that all the money which he spends to enrich his fields, is not thrown away, but brings him, in a year or two, fifty per centum profit.

Clover and Plaster is undoubtedly a very cheap manure; and if these useful articles had not been introduced among us, our farms would at present be of very little worth. However it is my opinion that our lands can still be improved, so that the acre will at least yield one third more. And I think the application of *Lime* is the only means through which we can accomplish this desirable end. I perceive in East Pennsylvania, where the land has for a length of time been cultivated, much lime is used to very great advantage. I was induced to make the experiment on a small scale, and I am happy to say that my expectations have been fully realized. Twenty-five bushels I sowed on an acre. I harrowed it in with my wheat, but I could perceive very little difference in consequence of its application. However, the following year I perceived that the clover, which I sowed with the wheat, had a better color, was larger and endured the drought much better, than where the lime had not been applied. Last spring I ploughed up the sod and planted corn in it; and, after it was half grown, I could, even from a distance, see where lime had been used. The stocks and leaves were larger and of a very dark green color, and in the fall I realized at least one third more from that little spot of ground, than I would have done, if no lime had been applied.

W. J. E.

[Fifty or a hundred bushels to the acre may be used with the happiest effects—the former quantity on sandy or gravelly loam, the latter on cold tenacious clayey soils.—Ed. F. & G.]

SHEEP HUSBANDRY.

Mr. Roberts,

Sir:—Being unused to appear before the public, it is natural that I should feel some delicacy when I attempt to answer the questions you have propounded; but as you assure me that my ideas will be useful, at least, to some of your readers, I will venture to communicate the result of my experience. In respect to your first question, whether I believe the sheep husbandry to be profitable, I reply that it is a very profitable business in Maine. With regard to pasturing them on worn-out lands, I answer—they will greatly enrich such lands, and destroy most of the noxious weeds and bushes which may come in their way; and to these generally succeeds a rank growth of white clover. Such weeds as the sheep will not destroy, they crop the herbage close about the roots of, so that they may be handily cut with a scythe or dug up with a hoe. I believe all herbs of a bitter or aromatic taste, are eaten with avidity by sheep, and are generally soon cleaned from the ground. The *brake* and *thistle* are noxious plants which sheep will not eat till they are cut and wilted; but they may be broken down and checked in their growth by a little care in salting the flock on the spots infested. I have known land which was so worn out and weedy, that it would not produce a crop worth harvesting, so completely renovated as to yield abundant crops of corn, wheat, or grass. The time necessary to pasture the land will vary from three to six years, according to the state it is in when appropriated to this use, and other circumstances. This may be thought a slow way of manuring land, but let the farmer remember that it costs him nothing; but on the contrary, yields him a handsome profit all the while. Unless the ground to be pastured is already in grass, it should be sowed with red clover or timothy, and some rye would doubtless be beneficial, as it would come forward sooner than the grasses.

I have had but little acquaintance with any particular breed of sheep in its pure state; our sheep are mostly a mixture of the Merino and Saxon, with the English or common sheep first introduced into the country; so we have almost every grade of wool from the coarsest to the finest. I think the nearer they approach the merino, the more weighty and valuable fleece, but the ewes are less sure to raise their lambs, and are considered less valuable for mutton, but I think the merinos are the most profitable sheep.

A good flock of sheep grade $\frac{3}{4}$ merino $\frac{1}{4}$ ewes, $\frac{1}{2}$ wethers, $\frac{1}{2}$ of which are yearlings, well washed, should average about $3\frac{1}{2}$ pounds per head.

I have endeavored to answer your questions according to the best of my knowledge; if any farmer doubts the veracity of my statements he can try for himself.

I am aware that a flock of sheep by judicious management may be improved to almost any degree, but so many wiser heads and abler pens than mine have been employed to point out the necessary steps, I think it unnecessary for me to say any thing on that subject.

LEWIS ARMSTRONG.

[The neighbors of our friend from Maine, cannot yet have had any of the Bakewell or Southdowns introduced among them, or he would not talk of the merinos imparting weighty fleeces to the respective grade sheep.]

[From the New England Farmer.]

CULTIVATION OF CORN.

Princeton, N. J., Jan. 25, 1853.

Mr. Editor:—The idea has often occurred to me, while perusing your valuable paper, that farmers might be mutually benefited by making public through its columns their mode of cultivating the various crops which they grow upon their farms. Under that impression I have taken up my pen with the intention of devoting an evening in giving you my views and practice in cultivating a crop of Indian corn. Our soil, principally a sandy loam, a clay subsoil, is well adapted to the growth of that plant, and we consider it the most profitable crop we cultivate. In the first place we prefer a stiff herds-grass sward, (by you called red-top, or herds-grass,) and clover; and, experience has taught us that a field which has been pastured for two or three years is much more certain of producing a good crop of corn than one of the same quality which has been kept up and mowed for hay the same length of time; that it is so with us, does not admit of a doubt. We suppose it is owing in part to there being fewer insects in the pasture-land,—the droppings of the cattle adding more recent animal manure to the soil, and some suppose that the soil having been rendered more compact by the cattle trampling on it for two or three successive years, facilitates the growth of the young plant by enabling it to push forth its roots more readily, as a certain degree of compactness in the soil appears to be necessary to enable a young plant to send forth its roots with facility, after trying various modes of preparing my land and tending the crop, I have for the last two or three years adopted the following, which appears to me to be the best I have yet practised.

I plough my land in the spring as early as convenient, regulating the depth by the depth of the soil, after ploughing put on a roller drawn by one yoke of oxen and roll lengthwise the furrow, after rolling, harrow twice along the furrow, with a heavy harrow six feet wide with iron teeth well sharpened, drawn by two able horses. Then take a small plough, drawn by either one or two horses, and form the field in ridges, by throwing two furrows together four and a half feet distant from each other across the original furrows, being careful the plough does not reach the sward to turn it up: this cannot be well done without the ground has been previously rolled. I then furrow crosswise the ridges last formed, with a sled made for the purpose of two inch plank with three runners, each runner having a hole an inch in diameter bored in the bottom, about equi-distant from either end, and a peg of good hard wood driven therein to extend about one and a half-inches below the runner, the part extending below the runner to be twice the diameter of that inserted in it. With this machine, with a tongue or pole firmly attached to the middle runner, one man with two horses can with ease furrow more than twenty acres per day;—as he makes three furrows at once, he must, consequently, furrow as fast as three men with ploughs, and it leaves the furrow in a fine state to drop corn on, the grain not being so liable to scatter and roll as when dropped on the hard furrow made by a plough. The ground is then prepared for planting squares four and a half feet by four feet, and at this distance we put four

grains or kernels in each hill. We find a small quantity of ashes on, or in the hill of considerable advantage; it causes the young plant to come up strong and vigorous. When the corn has been up a few days, we put a small quantity of plaster to each hill, and commence harrowing with a small harrow three and a half feet wide, drawn by one horse, twice through each row one way, which prepares the ground handsomely for ploughing, and by which a careful hand can loosen the soil close to each hill. In a very few days after the harrowing is completed we commence ploughing, by throwing a furrow from each row, ploughing as close to the corn as can be done without covering it up, leaving the middle or spaces between the furrows in that direction untouched; we then commence ploughing crosswise, throwing the furrow to the corn unless it should be quite grassy, when we throw it from the corn as before, and in either case plough the middle or spaces left between the rows in the direction last ploughed out, immediately, throwing half to each row. After laying in this state some days, we put on the small harrows again and harrow twice through each row or rather space between the rows one way—in this state it may be left for some days untouched, unless there should be a heavy fall of rain, in which case experience has taught me that it is of decided advantage to the corn to stir the ground again with the harrow, that a free communication may be kept up between the soil and the atmosphere. As it is all important to the health of an individual that the pores of the skin should be kept open, so it appears to me with the soil, that the slightest crust formed upon its surface after a rain should be again broken with the harrow or some other implement.

When the ears are beginning to set I commence ploughing for the last time, throwing the furrows to the corn and leaving the spaces between the rows well ploughed out; by this system you will perceive the hoe is in a great measure dispensed with, and I can assure you I can keep my fields as clean without it as you would wish to keep your garden, unless the spring should be very wet and warm, when we occasionally find it necessary to use the hoe. One man and a horse will plough around (as we call it) five acres of corn in a day, or complete, by ploughing the middle out, two and a half acres. If there should be a considerable fall of rain or heavy shower soon after the last ploughing, I almost invariably put on my small harrows again, unless the crop should be too forward, but at the last harrowing we raise the corner teeth of the harrow (which is of a triangular form) so that near the hills they merely break the surface. When the corn is nearly ripe, and, if possible, before it is killed by the frost, we cut it up by the ground and set it in stacks to be husked at leisure; the stalks are hauled and stacked at the barn-yard to be food through the winter months.

I have said nothing on the subject of applying manure to the crop, having already extended this communication to a much greater length than I intended when I commenced, and I fear it will occupy more space in your columns than it merits, but I leave it with you to publish the whole or any part thereof that you may consider calculated to promote the cause of agriculture.

A. C.

VALUABLE AGRICULTURAL SCRAP.

Salting Hay.—In conversation with a farmer of West Chester county, he informed us that he makes it a practice to salt all his hay when he puts it into his barn. He finds numerous advantages from the practice. Stock eat it more freely, waste less, and thrive better. It can be secured in finer order, and it keeps longer; does not become so dry and dusty as unsalted hay. He also considers it a preventive of many diseases. One season, a considerable portion of his hay was obtained from low wet ground, where it grew coarse. The remainder was of very superior quality—so much so, that he deemed salting unnecessary. The coarse hay had a liberal quantity of salt put on to every layer, as it was mowed away in the barn. In winter he was surprised to find his horses and cattle give this coarse salted hay the preference.—*N. Y. Farmer.*

Potatoes.—Experiments with Potatoes have been carried on with great care in the Horticultural Society's garden, for some years past, and the results given in two papers by Dr Lindley, the last of which is just published in part vi. of the Hort. Trans., vol. i., second series. From this paper it appears that the opinion entertained by Mr. Knight, and a number of other persons, of the superior productions of whole tubes over sets, is unfounded. The same result, it is stated, has also been arrived at by Sir George Mackenzie, from experiments made by him at Rosshire. Other instances will be found in our First Additional Supplement to our Encyclopedia of Agriculture, just published.—*London's Magazine.*

Cutting down Woods.—Large quantities of wood are brought to this city from Long Island. The owners of woodland have adopted the plan of cutting every 15 or 20 years. Six or eight years is too frequent—10 to 15 may be the most profitable.—*N. Y. Farmer.*

An experienced agriculturist informs us that he considers it an established fact, that the same forest land which produces sixty cords of wood per acre, when cut once in twenty years, would produce ninety cords, if the wood were cut three times during the same period. He thinks that the rapidity of the growth of wood depends much upon the frequency of cutting; and that wood land in general would yield a far greater profit, if cleared as often as once in six or eight years.—*Dedham Advertiser.*

Perennial Rye Grass.—By T. S. P.—Last spring I procured a small quantity of the seed of the Perennial Rye Grass, and sowed them in my garden. My object was to ascertain whether it was adapted to our climate; and how far, from the smallness of the experiment, it might prove an acquisition in our rural management. The seed came up well, but during the heat and drought of summer, some of the plants perished. The grass made but an indifferent appearance, until the rains commenced in the fall; after which it put forth rapidly, and has exhibited a most luxuriant growth ever since. Even at this time, though the thermometer has been as low as ten degrees, and the season generally quite cold, the blades are perfectly green, not showing the slightest appearance of hav-

ing been nipped by the frost. It is decidedly the most beautiful grass I have ever seen, except perhaps the English grass or greensward, which it closely resembles in the length and glossiness of its spears. The bunches are large and the blades very long. Encouraged by the flattering result of this trial, I have purchased a few bushels for the purpose of sowing a lot; and I think I may confidently recommend others to do the same. There can be no doubt of its being well adapted to the soil and climate of New York, judging from the hardness with which it resists the cold. The quantity of herbage afforded by the Rye grass, appears so far, to exceed considerably that of orchard grass, Timothy, or the tall Oat grass [*Acena elatior*,] all of which, particularly the last, I have cultivated to some extent.—*Beaverdam, Va., 1 mo. 1st.*

Pale or Picket Fence.—By Percey.—One way of making this kind of fence is, to nail both the rails on the face of the posts. This is the weakest manner in which you can build it. Another way is, to frame the lower rail into the posts, and nail the upper one on the top of the posts. The objections to this are, the difficulty of repairs when they are needed, and the liability to decay occasioned by the retention of water in the mortises. This is a stronger but more expensive way than the one first mentioned.

Another way is this:—If your fence faces the quarter from which the strongest winds usually blow, set the post with the tops leaning an inch and a half over the bottoms—nail the lower rail on the face of the posts and the upper rail on the top even with the face edge of the post. You will find that in putting on the pales, they will stand perpendicular—the thickness of the lower rail being equal to the projection of the top of the post. The reasons in favor of this way are—First, the posts are braced against the wind. Second, one rail being placed edgewise, it is the strongest way you can build it, because the pressure against the fence must come against that part of the rail most capable of bearing resistance. Thirdly, it looks well, because the tops of the posts being sawed off to receive the top rail, nothing is seen but the pales. There is no difficulty in setting the posts, for if you see a plumb line it is as easy to slant them exactly one and a half or two inches as it is to set them perpendicular. The paling is sharpened with an axe, and then nailed on by a top line. The distance of the pales from each other, and the nature of the ground, will determine the necessity of a bottom board.—*A—, Jan. 16, 1835.*

THE CULTIVATOR, OR HORSE HOE.

This is an instrument not as much known and used as it deserves and ought to be. It is adapted for operations between the plough and harrow, and at certain times is much better than either. It is half a plough, half harrow and half hoe, and does all these operations conjointly. The first process, after corn has come up and is three or four inches high, is to use the common harrow upon it. This breaks the ground and partially clears it of the weeds or grass. It is soon performed and is very useful to the young plant. The next step has been to pass the plough twice through each furrow, throwing the ground from

the corn to the centre of the furrow. It ought, after a few days, to follow the harrow, and is much more useful than the plough as well as a great saving of labor, because it is necessary to go only once between the rows of corn. It cuts as deep as the corn plough and pulverizes the soil much better. It tears up and brings to the surface the roots of grass which the plough only covers, and by adapting the width of the cultivator to the space between the rows of corn, it half hoes the corn at the same time and does the whole work most admirably. When there is much grass growing with the corn, it is an extremely useful instrument, as it pulls up by the roots and in a great measure destroys it. For the Florin or Quack roots, with which our soil too much abounds, it will be of great service, and it appears to me it will be the most effectual remedy for it of any instrument we have yet tried. It is much sooner dressed with the hand hoe, by the half ploughing, half hoeing operation of the cultivator, when it has preceded it. The cultivator is likewise very useful for the raising of potatoes, and for ploughing between the rows of turnips, and where a clover lay has been turned over to put down to wheat, when the plough cannot again be resorted to for fear of disturbing the sod—this instrument may be used for a shallow ploughing, which it will do much better than can by any other mode be effected. Corn is now raised with much less labor than formerly. It was the custom to hand hoe a crop two and often three times, and this was always an expensive and tedious process. Hoeing is now often omitted entirely, and is seldom done more than once, and still there are heavier crops of corn raised now than formerly. The process of high hilling is not only not necessary, but in a measure injurious, and our premium crops of corn have been raised with little hoeing and of course at the least expense. The idea that corn well grown will blow over by the high winds without the ground is well raised at the foot of each hill, is erroneous. Providence has given to every plant sufficient roots and strength of stem to secure it against accidents of this kind, and we may aid the extension and multiplication of the roots best, and thus add to its security, if necessary, by stirring the ground, which will enable the roots to penetrate it readily in every direction. High hilling to potatoes is positively injurious. It not only turns away the rains from the plant, but by raising a mound around them, prevents the sun and air from having that influence in aiding their growth and bearing, which are both essential to the insurance of a good crop.—*Columbia Sent.*

TIME FOR PAINTING HOUSES.—The Genesee Farmer says, that repeated experiments show that paint put on houses late in autumn, or in winter, will last far longer than that put on in warm weather. In cold weather the oil dries on the clapboards, and with other ingredients forms a durable body; but in hot weather the boards absorb the oil, and what remains on the surface has but little substance.

The white mulberry besides its admirable quality of affording food for silk worms, is said to furnish a wood as durable for posts as the best locust or cedar.

[From Transactions of the Essex Agricultural Society.]

ON COLORING.

The art of fixing on cloths beautiful colors, although not one of the most necessary, has been made by the fashions, taste, and pride of men, in all ages and nations, one of the most valued of inventions. It is altogether a chemical art. Its theory is now well understood, and is in a high degree interesting to every studious mind, useful to all engaged in manufacturing, or in buying, selling, or consuming colored fabrics. It is, therefore, worthy the attention of all our readers.

Colors, to be permanent, must be combined with the fibres of the silk, wool, cotton, or linen, of which the cloth is composed. To understand how this can be effected, we must acquaint ourselves with the laws of chemical affinity. Affinity is nothing more than the disposition or tendency which two or more substances have to unite and form a new compound, differing greatly in some of its qualities from the simple substances of which it is composed; one substance is therefore said to have an affinity for another when, on being brought in contact, it unites with and assumes new appearances and qualities. For example, if iron and sulphuric acid (oil of vitriol) be brought together, they gradually unite and form sulphate of iron (green vitriol or copperas), but the sulphuric acid has a stronger affinity for lime than it has for iron; if, therefore, lime be brought into contact with sulphate of iron, the sulphuric acid quits the iron, seizes on the lime, and forms sulphate of lime (plaster of Paris). Substances used in dyeing possess an affinity for the fibres of the cloth, and when dissolved in water or some other liquid, and brought into contact, they unite, and change either the color of the fibres, or so change their qualities, as to dispose them to unite with other coloring matter for which before they had no affinity.

The art of dyeing, then, consists in combining a certain coloring matter with the fibres of the cloth. This process cannot be well performed unless the dye-stuff be dissolved in some liquid, and the particles so separated that their attraction for each other becomes weaker than the attraction for them exerted by the cloth. When the cloth is dipped into this solution, it attracts the coloring matter, and from its stronger affinity takes it from the solvent and fixes it upon itself. The facility with which cloth imbibes a dye, depends on two circumstances, namely, the affinity between the cloth and the dye-stuff, and the affinity between the dye-stuff and its solvent. It is of importance to preserve a due proportion between these two affinities, as upon that proportion much of the accuracy of dyeing depends. If the affinity between the coloring matter and the cloth be too great, compared with the affinity between the coloring matter and the solvent, the cloth will take the dye too rapidly, and it will be scarcely possible to prevent its color from being unequal. On the other hand, if the affinity between the coloring matter and the solvent be too great, compared with that between the coloring matter and the cloth, it will either not take the color at all, or take it very faintly. Wool has the strongest affinity for most coloring matter, silk the next strongest, cotton a much weaker affinity, and linen the weakest of all. In order, therefore, to dye cotton

or linen, the dye-stuff should, in many cases, be dissolved in a liquid for which it has a weaker affinity than for the solvent employed in dyeing wool or silk. Thus we may use iron dissolved in sulphuric acid to dye wool, but for cotton and linen it is better dissolved in vinegar. Was it possible to obtain a sufficient variety of coloring matters having a strong affinity for cloth, the art of dyeing would be exceedingly simple and easy. But this is by no means the case; if we except indigo, the dyer, is scarcely possessed of a dye-stuff which yields of itself a good color, sufficiently permanent to deserve the name of a dye. To obviate this difficulty, some substance must be employed which has a strong affinity both for the cloth and the coloring matter. Substances employed for this purpose are called mordants—Those chiefly used are earth, or metal, in the form of salts or in solution, tan, and oil. One of the most frequently used is *alum*. This salt is composed of pure clay (alumina) dissolved in sulphuric acid. Into a solution of alum the cloth is dipped, the fibre of the cloth having a stronger affinity for the clay than the sulphuric acid has, unites permanently with it. It is then taken out, washed and dried, and will be found a good deal heavier than before, although the color remains the same, the clay, which now forms a part of it, being perfectly white. The cloth may now be dyed by dipping it in a solution of any coloring matter for which the clay has a strong affinity.—The clay and coloring may be united previous to the immersion of the cloth, and the fibres will still unite themselves with the compound, but not so equally and permanently as when dipped into each of the solutions separately. But the sulphuric acid has rather too strong an affinity for the clay to yield it readily even to wool. Most dyers, therefore, add to the solution of alum a quantity of tartar. Tartar is composed of potash and an acid found in grapes and some other vegetables, called tartaric acid. When solutions of alum and tartar are mixed, the sulphuric acid quits the clay and seizes on the potash, dislodging at the same time the tartaric acid, which seizes in turn on the clay just abandoned by the sulphuric acid. The tartaric acid, having a weaker affinity for the clay than the sulphuric acid possesses, yields it more readily to the cloth. Another purpose is also gained: the sulphuric acid remains combined with the potash, and this corrosive substance is thereby prevented from injuring the texture of the cloth. For cotton and linen, which have a weaker affinity to clay than wool or silk, another process becomes necessary. Lead or lime dissolved in acetic acid (vinegar) is poured into the solution of alum. A solution of sugar of lead is frequently used. The sulphuric acid quits the clay and seizes on the lead or lime, both of which, united with this acid, form insoluble powders, which fall to the bottom, and the acetic acid unites with the clay, for which it possesses only a weak affinity, and readily yields it to the cotton or linen immersed in it.

Metallic salts may also be used as mordants.—Those of iron and tin are extensively used in dyeing. Iron is used as a mordant in two states, in that of sulphate of iron, (copperas,) or acetate of iron, that is, iron dissolved in vinegar or in the acid obtained by distilling wood (pyrolygneous acid.)

Tin is used as a mordant in three states—dissolved into nitro-muriatic acid, (a mixture of the acids obtained from saltpetre and from common salt,) in acetic acid, and in a mixture of sulphuric and muriatic acids. The nitro-muriate of tin is the common mordant employed by dyers. It is prepared in the following manner: melt block tin and pour it into water briskly agitated with a bundle of small rods, take of this granulated tin 2 oz., nitric acid 1 lb., water $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., common salt or sal ammoniac 2 oz., mix them together in a glass vessel, and the tin will be slowly dissolved. When nitro-muriate of tin is to be used as a mordant, it is dissolved in a large quantity of water, and the cloth is dipped in the solution until sufficiently saturated. It is then taken out, washed, and dried. Tartar is usually dissolved in the water along with the nitro, muriate of tin. This changes the compound into a solution of the tartrate of tin and nitro-muriate of potash. The tartrate of tin is again decomposed by the cloth. The metal quits the acid and attaches itself to the fibres of the cloth, and in this state possesses a strong affinity for coloring matters, and forms with them the most permanent and brilliant dyes.

Tan is also employed, along with other mordants. It is found in nutgalls, oak and hemlock barks, sumach, and in a great variety of other vegetables. It is that part of barks, &c. which has a strong affinity for glue, of which hides are chiefly composed, unites with it and forms leather. It has a strong affinity also for cloth and for several coloring matters. Silk is capable of absorbing a very great proportion of tan, and thereby acquires great increase of weight. For this purpose alone it is sometimes employed by silk manufactures.—Tan is often employed, also, along with other mordants, in order to produce a compound mordant. Oil is also used for the same purpose, in dyeing cotton and linen.

Besides these mordants there are several other substances frequently used as auxiliaries, either to facilitate the combination of mordant with the cloth, or to alter the shade of color; the chief of these are tartar, sugar of lead, common salt, sal ammoniac, sulphate of copper, (blue vitriol,) acetate of copper, &c.

Mordants not only render the dye permanent, but have also considerable influence on the color produced. The same coloring matter produces very different dyes, according as the mordant is changed. Cochineal, with salts of iron, produces black,—with the salts of tin, scarlet,—and with alum, crimson. In dyeing, then, it is not only necessary to procure a mordant which has a sufficiently strong affinity for the coloring matter and the cloth, and a coloring matter which possesses the wished-for color in perfection, but we must procure a mordant and a coloring matter which, when combined together, shall produce the wished-for color in perfection.

The colors denominated by dyers simple, because they are the foundation of all their other processes, are four, viz. blue, yellow, red, and black. A few simple directions for dyeing wool, silk and cotton of these colors will now be given. We write for prudent and economical housewives, silk culturists, and agricultural manufacturers, and the means within the reach of such must therefore be kept continually in view, in all the operations recommended.

Blue.—Indigo is the only substance that can be economically used in families for coloring blue. The best or purest indigo is light, easily powdered, tasteless, almost destitute of smell, and breaks smoothly, that is, with smooth surfaces. Some will float on water, and this is generally the purest. The color of indigo also varies. There is the blue, the violet, and the copper colored. Although these may all contain nearly the same quantity of coloring matter, yet they are differently valued, the blue selling 20 per cent. higher than the violet, and from 40 to 80 per cent. more than the copper colored. The blue is preferred by dyers for combination, or solution in sulphuric acid, and the copper colored for the indigo vat, aided by bran, madder, or other vegetable products, in a state of fermentation. Before indigo can be applied and fixed upon the fibre of cloth, it must be dissolved in water in its blue state; it must be converted to a green or yellow color, and then it readily dissolves, is attracted by the fibres of the cloth, becomes permanently combined with them, and on being exposed to the air becomes again blue. In the solution of the indigo, therefore, consists the whole art of coloring blue. The following are among the most easy and simple methods of dissolving indigo, or, in other words, forming a blue dye.

First method.—Take indigo, well powdered, one ounce; quick lime, one ounce; potash, two ounces; copperas, two ounces; molasses, half a pint; warm water, one gallon. Mix, and stir occasionally, keeping the vessel, of copper, iron, or earthen, well covered and in a warm place. The liquor will soon become green, covered with a copper colored scum. In twenty-four hours it will be fit for use. Immerse the stuff to be colored for a longer or shorter time, according to the shade required. The strength of the color may also be varied by using a greater or less quantity of water. A very little practice will enable any one to give wool silk, or cotton properly prepared, with this dye, a beautiful and permanent blue, of any shade they may choose.

Second method.—**Saxon Blue.**—In this method, the indigo is dissolved by the aid of sulphuric acid, without losing its blue color, but it undergoes a change which renders it less permanent, and is therefore not much used, except for articles not very durable, or when a deep, unfading tint is not considered of much importance. This preparation is kept in the shops, under the name of *Liquid Blue*, or *Chemical Blue*, and is much used for blueing white cotton and linen garments, from which it is readily washed out, even in cold water. It is also extensively used in coloring greens, giving, with yellow, a more brilliant color than the blue obtained by the first method.—On wool and silk it is much more durable than on cotton, and on articles which do not require frequent washing, may be often used advantageously as a blue dye. It is prepared as follows:

Take indigo, well powdered, one ounce; sulphuric acid, four ounces—mix it in a glass or stone ware vessel, and let it stand twenty-four hours, stirring it occasionally—then add one ounce of dried potash. Let it stand twenty-four hours longer, and half a pint of water, and bottle it up, for use.

Mix a wine glass full of this liquid in a pail full of boiling water, and dip the stuff till they ac-

quire the color desired. More of the liquid must be added when the water becomes nearly clear, before the stuffs have acquired a color sufficiently deep.

(to be continued.)

* When common salt, which is composed of muriatic acid and soda, or sal ammoniac, composed of the same acid and ammonia, is mixed with diluted nitric acid, a part of the nitric acid seizes on the soda or ammonia, and sets at liberty a part of the muriatic acid, forms nitro-muriatic acid, (aqua regia,) which readily dissolves tin, gold, &c. It is more economical, however, to add sulphuric acid enough to saturate the base of the salt, which sets all the muriatic acid at liberty, and leaves the nitric acid undiminished.

FOREIGN ABSTRACT.

An arrival from Liverpool brings dates to the 16th June, from that city and from London of the preceding day.

The Liverpool cotton market declined a little on the 15th, since then the inquiry has been limited. Brazil difficult of sale. Better qualities of American being scarce, maintains their price—upland 10 to 13½d. Alabama 10 to 13½d. New Orleans, 10 to 15d.

June 15.—Cotton market steady—fair demand no alteration in prices. Sales 3000 bales.

The municipal reform bill was to have been read a second time, June 15, and it was supposed there would be no opposition as Sir Robert Peel had made great concessions to the utter dismay of the ultra Tories.

The Tory members from Ipswich had been deprived of their seats in parliament on the ground of bribery being used in their elections.

The Bey of Tunis died on the 20th May.

The wheat crops of Ireland promise a luxuriant yield.

The queen of Portugal is about to dry up her widowed-tears by espousing Prince Maximilian, the brother of her late husband. A reorganization of the Portuguese cabinet has been concluded, with Saldanha at its head.

The affairs of the queen of Spain are rather in an adverse situation; her troops have been compelled to retire from several strong holds; but from the movements of the powers of England, France and Portugal, in her favor, we suspect the career of Don Carlos in Spain will be shortly arrested. The act prohibiting enlistments for foreign service in England has been suspended for two years, and measures for the Spanish expedition from England are proceeding with great activity. Some large steamboats have been contracted to convey troops from Ireland to Spain.—Admiral Napier and Col. Robinson are said to have volunteered to go in the expedition. Also, Gen. Bacon, and positively Col. Evans, member of parliament, who has given public notice of the same.

DOMESTIC SUMMARY.

The mill site property of Daniel W. Coxe, in the vicinity of Trenton, New Jersey, recently sold to a company of gentlemen from New York, for \$50,000.

The number of visitors at the White Sulphur

Springs was upwards of 300 on the 10th instant.

Horace Binney, Esquire, of Philadelphia has been nominated by the councils of that city, and accepted the appointment, to pronounce an eulogium on John Marshall, late Chief Justice of the United States.

The amount paid into the treasury of Pennsylvania for canal tolls from Nov. 1834 to July 14 1835, was \$361,429.33—\$200,000 more than was received during the corresponding season of last year.

Difficulties of a serious character have recently occurred between the Indians residing in Georgia, and the white inhabitants residing on what is claimed as the Indian territory.

The navigation of the Wabash and Erie Canal was formerly opened on the 4th instant, on which occasion the good citizens of Fort Wayne had a celebration. A letter in the National Intelligencer states that, thirty-two miles of the summit section, connecting the keel boat navigation of the Wabash and Maumee rivers are now in good order, and that boats are passing thereon daily. It is also well remarked, as a fact worthy of notice, that the country through which these canal boats are now passing daily, to and fro, was purchased of the Indians only eight or nine years ago. It is believed that an instance of such rapid improvement is no where else to be found.

The rail road from Baltimore to Washington is now open for travel as far as Bladensburg, and the passage from this city to that point has been made in an hour and forty minutes. The next congress will, we presume, be well attended by auditors from this city, on all occasions when important debates may be on the tapis. We shall be able to leave here at 10 o'clock, A. M., be at Washington on the opening of the houses of congress, attend to the debates three hours, dine there, and be at home again by 7 o'clock P. M., toasting our shins before a good hickory fire and sipping our tea.

Captain Read, of the United States Navy, has been suspended from command for one year for his treatment towards midshipman Wilson.

The court at Richmond we learn have decided in favor of the will made by the late John Randolph in 1832, which gives the major part of his estate to Mr. Bryan, the husband of his niece. This, of course will put the question of the freedom of his slaves to rest, should the Appellate of the state, to which an appeal has been taken, to confirm this decision.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

The Crops—Silk reeling and making by a lady—admiration to plant turnips—large Beet and Tomatoes—a mammoth Strawberry—cause of the failure of root crops in drills—broad cast corn and millet—large German geese—medical virtues of yarrow—notice of Lane's endless chain horse power, and thrashing machine—notice of a chapter on dyeing—notice of Mr. Linn's farm in the valley of Va.—extirpation of garlic—injurious effects of too much long manure to a wheat crop, and the value of lime—Mr. Lewis Armstrong on the effects of sheep husbandry, to restore worn-out land—corn cultivation—salting hay—experiments on potatoes—best mode of cutting down woods—value of the Perennial rye grass—picket fence—notice of the superior uses of the cultivator—the proper time for painting houses—great value of the white mulberry—chapter on dyeing—foreign abstract—domestic summary—prices current, &c.—advertisements—terms of the paper.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE MARKET.

These Prices are carefully corrected every MONDAY.

	PER.	FROM	TO
BEANS, white field,	bushel.	5 50	—
CARNA, on the hoof,	100lbs	5 50	6 50
COAN, yellow,	bushel.	94	95 96
White,	"	94	95
COTTON, Virginia,	pound.	17 1/2	18
North Carolina,	"	—	—
Upland,	"	18 1/2	19 1/2
FEATHERS,	pound.	37	40
FLAXSEED,	bushel.	1 25	1 37 1/2
FLAXSEED MEAL—Best wh. wh't flax.	barrel.	8 00	8 50
Do. do. baker's,	"	7 50	8 00
Do. do. Superfine,	"	6 75	7 00
Super Howard street,	"	—	7 00
" wagon price,	"	—	6 75
City Mills, extra,	"	—	—
Do.	"	6 75	7 00
Susquehanna,	"	Sales	6 75
Rye,	"	5 60	6 12
Kila-dried Meal, in hhds. hhd.	20 00	—	—
do. in bbls. bbl.	4 37	—	4 50
GRASS SEEDS, red Clover,	bushel.	5 00	5 25
Timothy (berds of the north)	"	2 50	3 00
Orchard,	"	none	—
Tall meadow Oat,	"	2 00	2 50
Herds, or red top,	"	1 00	1 25
HAY, in bulk,	ton.	18 00	20 00
HEMP, country, dew rotted,	pound.	6	7
" water rotted,	"	7	8
HOGS, on the hoof,	100lb.	6 25	6 50
Slaughtered,	"	—	—
HOPS—first sort,	pound.	12	—
second,	"	10	—
refuse,	"	8	—
LARD,	bushel.	33	35
MUSTARD SEED, Domestic,	"	5 00	6 00
OATS,	"	50	53
PEAS, red eye,	bushel.	—	—
Black eye,	"	—	1 25
Lady,	"	—	—
PLASTER PARIS, in the stone,	ton.	—	3 12
Ground,	barrel.	1 37	—
PALMA CHRISTA BEAN,	bushel.	2 00	—
RICE,	pound.	3	4
RYE,	bushel.	90	—
Susquehanna,	"	92	—
TOBACCO, crop, common,	100 lbs	4 00	5 00
" brown and red,	"	5 00	7 00
" fine red,	"	7 00	9 00
" wrappry, suitable	"	—	—
" for segars,	"	6 00	12 00
" yellow and red,	"	8 00	12 00
" yellow,	"	9 00	12 00
" fine yellow,	"	12 00	16 00
Seconds, as in quality,	"	4 00	5 00
" ground leaf,	"	5 00	9 00
Virginia,	"	5 00	10 00
Rappahannock,	"	—	—
Kentucky,	"	6 00	9 00
WHEAT, white,	bushel.	1 50	1 60
Red,	"	1 40	1 45
WHISKY, 1st pf. in bbls. gallon.	37	—	37 1/2
" in hhds.	"	36 1/2	37
" wagon price,	"	33	33 1/2
WAGON FREIGHTS, to Pittsburgh, 100 lbs	1 50	—	—
To Wheeling,	"	1 75	—
Wool, Prime & Saxon Fleeces,	pound.	52 to 75	30 to 33
Full Merino,	"	52	62 28 30
Three fourths Merino,	"	45	52 26 28
One half do.	"	40	45 23 26
Common & one fourth Meri.	"	35	40 24 26
Falled,	"	35	40 25 26

VALUABLE STOCK FOR SALE

A FULL-BRED Durham short horn yearling **BULL**, a very superior animal; 7-8 blood, same age; also two **COWS**, 4 years old, 3-4 blood, in calf by a full-bred Bull. Pedigrees given in full. Applications for any of the above cattle to be made to the Editor of the Farmer and Gardener, by whom the terms will be made known. Letters from a distance must be post paid.
June 20th.

BALTIMORE PROVISION MARKET.

	PER.	FROM.	TO.
APPLES,.....	barrel.	—	—
BACON, hams, new, Balt. cured....	pound.	11	11½
Shoulders, do.....	"	10	10½
Middlings,.....do.....	"	10	10½
Assorted, country.....	"	9	10
BUTTER, printed, in lbs. & half lbs.	"	18½	25
Roll,.....	"	—	—
CIDER,.....	barrel.	—	—
CALVES, three to six weeks old....	each.	3 00	6 00
Cows, new milch,.....	"	17 00	30 00
Dry,.....	"	8 00	12 00
CORN MEAL, for family use,.....	100lbs.	2 00	2 06
CHOP RYE,.....	"	1 87	2 00
EGGS,.....	dozen.	—	—
FISH, Shad, No. 1, Susquehanna,.....	barrel.	7 75	—
No. 2,.....	"	6 75	—
Herrings, salted, No. 1,.....	"	4 37½	4 50
Mackerel, No. 3,.....	"	4 50	4 62
Cod, salted,.....	cwt.	2 25	2 75
LARD,.....	pound.	10	10½

BANK NOTE TABLE.

Corrected for the Farmer & Gardener, by Samuel Winchester, Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 94, corner of Baltimore and North streets.

U. S. Bank,	par	VIRGINIA.
Branch at Baltimore,....	do	Farmers Bank of Virginia, 2a
Other Branches,.....	do	Bank of Virginia,.....
MARYLAND.		Branch at Fredericksburg do
Banks in Baltimore,....	par	Petersburg,.....
Hagerstown,.....	2a	Norfolk,.....
Frederick,.....	do	Winchester,.....
Westminster,.....	do	Lynchburg,.....
Farmers' Bank of Mary'd, do		Danville,.....
Do. payable at Easton,....	do	Bank of the Valley,....
Salisbury,.... 5 per ct. dis.		Branch at Romney,....
Cumberland,.....	2a	Do. Charlestown,....
Millington,.....	do	Do. Leesburg,.....
DISTRICT.		Wheeling Banks,.....
Washington, }		Ohio Banks, generally 3a3
Georgetown, } Banks, 3.		New Jersey Banks gen. 1a2
Alexandria, }		New York City,.....
PENNSYLVANIA.		New York State,..... 2a3
Philadelphia,.....	3a	Massachusetts,..... 2a2
Chambersburg,.....	2a	Connecticut,..... 2a2
Gettysburg,.....	do	New Hampshire,..... 2a2
Pittsburg,.....	1a2	Maine,..... 2a2
York,.....	1a	Rhode Island,..... 2a2
Other Pennsylvania Bks. 1a2		North Carolina,..... 3a4
Delaware [under §5]....	3a4	South Carolina,..... 2a3
Do [over §5].....	3a1	Georgia,..... 4a5
Michigan Banks,.....	5a	New Orleans,..... do
Canadian do.....	5a	

FOR SALE.

A TWO years old three-fourths Devon BULL. He is of fine form and medium size—he has been fed as dry cattle usually are. Having no use for him, his price will be very low.
June 9th. **SINCLAIR & MOORE.**

DALE'S NEW HYBRID TURNIP

THE subscriber now offers to the agriculturists a new and decidedly superior variety of Turnip, originated by R. Dale, Esq. an intelligent farmer, near Edinburgh, Scotland; it was obtained by unwearied attention in crossing the Swedish or Ruta Baga Turnip; it is superior in size and flavor to the Ruta Baga; is closer and finer in texture; it is as rapid in its growth as the white Flat Turnip. In fact, it includes the great desideratum in the selection of a proper variety of the Turnip which is to obtain the greatest possible weight at a given expense of manure. This Variety seems to be more adapted to this end than any other sort introduced; it will be found superior in quality to any of the White Field Turnips, and keeps longer than any of them, and very near as long as the Ruta Baga—the color is yellow—the shape oblong. Price 35 cents per counce. The season for sowing is at

At Sinclair & Moore's Maryland Agricultural Repository.
June 30th.

LUCERNE SEED

FOR SALE ON PLEASING TERMS.

500 LBS. fine quality LUCERNE or FRENCH CLOVER SEED. This is one of the most valuable grasses which has as yet been introduced into cultivation in our country, and can be recommended as being particularly adapted to the purposes of soiling, as it is fit for the scythes fully two weeks before the common Red Clover, and can be advantageously cut several times in the course of a season. Persons sowing this species of Clover, should also sow with it half a bushel of Rye, or some other grain to the acre, so as to protect it from weeds the first year, or until it attains its wonted strength and becomes sufficiently matted to smother the weeds. The quantity of seed sown to the acre is 18lbs.

ALSO, SCARLET CLOVER, or *Trifolium incarnatum*, a very early sort, possessing many advantages.

St. FOIN, and BURNET GRASS seed, both highly spoken of for culture in high, dry soils, as improvers of land—which, together with

RUTA BAGA TURNIP, WHITE FLAT, YELLOW BULLOCK, EARLY DUTCH, and many other sorts, all of the best varieties of Turnip Seeds, for field and garden culture, are confidently recommended as of the very first quality, being selected with great care, and due regard paid to their freshness.

R. SINCLAIR, Jr.
At Seed Store connected with this Office

June 3.

50 BUSHELS OF BUCKWHEAT, suitable for seed, just received and for sale. Apply to
June 16th. **SINCLAIR & MOORE**

MASTIFF PUPS

FOR SALE, four Mastiff Pups—deliverable at four weeks old—they can be highly recommended for farm or watch dogs, will be very large and extremely fierce—for particulars enquire at the office of Gardener & Farmer, Light-st. near Pratt-st.

July 28, 3t.

DEVON COW AND CALF

FOR sale, a first rate DEVON COW, five years old this spring, of the best blood and most beautiful form. She is altogether one of the most perfect animals of her kind, and is in Calf to a first rate Devon Bull. She has also by her side a BULL CALF, two months old, equal in all respects to any other calf of his kind, and age. The price of the two animals is \$200, and they will be delivered in Baltimore. Address

I. I. HITCHCOCK, Philadelphia.

June 9th, 1835.

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